(ख) और (ग) राष्ट्रीय कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (नाबार्ड) केसर उत्पादन में सहायता के लिए योजनागत ऋण के अंतर्गत धनराशि देने वाली बैंकों को पुनर्वित्त सहायता प्रदान करती आ रही है। नाबार्ड द्वारा केसर की खेती के लिए मंजूर की गई वर्तमान इकाई लागत 7,500 रूपये प्रति आधा एकड़ है। इस उद्देश्य के लिए उपयुक्त क्षेत्र के रूप में कश्मीर की शिनाख्त की गई है।

Fish Production in Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh

3269. SHRI RAM RATAN RAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total fish production in Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh;

(h) how much out of this is fresh water and saline water fish;

(c) how much fish can be stored in cold storages;

(d) how much fish is exported and how much is sold for domestic consumption; and

(e) what steps are being taken to boost fish production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) The total fish production (provisional) in Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh during 1993-94 is given below:

(In thousand Tonnes)

	Inland (fresh water)	Marine (Saline water)	Total
Maharashtra	83.22	350.23	433.45
Uttar Pradesh	132.37	—	132.37

(c) In Maharashtra, 17232 tonnes offish can be stored in cold storages at present. In Uttar Pradesh, five fish marketing units have been sanctioned by the Government during 1992-93 and 1993-94 with a total storage capacityof 95 tonnes.

(d) The export of fish from Maharashtra during 1993 is 57344 tonnes (product weight) and the remaining is for domestic consumption. In Uttar Pradesh the entire fish produced is used for domestic consumption.

(e) The steps taken by the Government to increase the fish production include 1) expansion of aquaculture through Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDAs) and Brackishwater Fish Farmers Development Agencies (BFDAs) and 2) development of coastal marine fisheries through motorisation of traditional craft, introduction of intermediate craft for exploitation of pelagic fishery resources, mariculture & artificial reefs for resource enhancement, reimbursement of central excise duty on high speed diesel oil for small, mechanised fishing vessels below 20 m length and development of infrastructure through the construction of major & minor fishery harbours and fish landing centres.

Varieties of Jowar

3270. SHRI V. RAJESHWAR RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of the varieties of Jowar developed by the Agricultural Research Organisations (like the ICAR) in our country during the last three years;

(b) whether the varieties of such Jowar have been put to a large scale production; and

(c) if so, state the variety which is most productive alongwith its production during the last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) the names' of the varieties of Jowar developed in the country during the last three years are PVK 400 (SPV 860), Palyur, GJ 38, CSV 15 (SPV 946),

SSV 84, COH 4 (SPH 506), CSH 14,

CSH 13 R, K 10, CSV 14 R, HES 4,

NTJ 2, JJ 741.

(b) and (c) These varieties are under different stages of seed production *i.e.* Breeder, Foundation and certified seeds, before supply to the farmers. Among these CSH-14 and CSH-13 R are most productive hybrids for kharif and Rabi respectively.